

ARCHBALD CONVICTED; LOSES HIS OFFICE

Secret Graft Witnesses Add to Sipp's Charges

Weather—Cloudy to-night and Tuesday; warmer.

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The



World.

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MORE POLICE INDICTMENTS ARE PREPARED ON EVIDENCE OF GRAFT GIVEN BY SIPPS

New Charges Go "Higher Up" Than Eugene Fox, Named as Collector.

DORIAN TO BE WITNESS.

Accused Patrolman's Counsel Says He Won't Let Client Suffer for Others.

Papers in blank, covering an indictment for extortion—or, perhaps, two indictments—are in readiness in the District-Attorney's office for the consideration of the Grand Jury tomorrow, when that body has heard the testimony of George Sipp, the Harlem hotelkeeper, and corroborating witnesses. Sipp, in conferences with the District-Attorney and some of Mr. Whitman's assistants, has gone much deeper into his revelations than he did before the Aldermanic Committee when he first told of having paid Patrolman Eugene Fox \$100 a month for five years for the privilege of conducting an illegal hotel.

The District-Attorney has Sipp and other witnesses in hiding in New Jersey. They will be brought to New York in secret, and Sipp will probably be the first to go before the Grand Jury tomorrow.

District-Attorney Whitman talked with Sipp, Mrs. Sipp, their son, Howard, and one or two other witnesses in New Jersey last night, and when he returned shortly before midnight announced that the conference had been eminently satisfactory, and in fact, "better than anticipated." He would not disclose the names of witnesses other than the Sipp, nor tell what information he obtained, but he appeared to be well pleased.

It is understood that Mr. Whitman expects the immediate result of Sipp's testimony to be the indictment of Fox, who, Sipp told the Aldermanic committee, collected \$100 a month from him for several years, keeping up the collection long after he had been transferred to another precinct.

Thomas J. Dorian, who says he paid protection money to Fox through Sipp, and who, Sipp told the Harlem hotel, and young Howard Sipp are expected to be able to corroborate Sipp in part, and an elevator boy, who saw Fox frequently visit Sipp's office, will also appear as a witness.

SAID TO HAVE PAID MONEY TO A CAPTAIN, TOO.

There is a rumor that Sipp has told Mr. Whitman of money he paid directly to a police captain, but it is not certain whether the money was paid for protection or for other reasons. Sipp is expected to be able to corroborate Sipp in part, and an elevator boy, who saw Fox frequently visit Sipp's office, will also appear as a witness.

NEW YORK CENTRAL FINED \$500 FOR SMOKE NUISANCE.

R Was So Bad That Housewives Near 155th Street Yards Couldn't Hang Out Wash.

The New York Central Railroad was fined \$500 in Special Sessions this afternoon for violation of the Board of Health's anti-smoke ordinance, and a half-dozen housewives living in the vicinity of the yards at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and the Harlem River murmured fervent approval.

For the last three months complaints have been pouring in from residents in the vicinity of the yards, who said that their curtains were being ruined by dense clouds of smoke from locomotives. The nuisance had become so great, they said, that they no longer dared hang the washing out to dry.

There are two big round houses at this point, and the engines are detached from the trains there, electricity supplied by the motive power for the rest of the journey into the city. The city and the housewives were represented by Deputy Corporation Counsel Stiefel and the railroad had an imposing array of counsel at the hearing. Justice Russell, Miller and Salmon, however, decided that the smoking would have to stop, despite the learned arguments of counsel.

LAWYER CHARGES HEARST EMPLOYEES WITH KIDNAPPING

Gilchrist Stewart Tells Senate Committee Wierd Story About Archbald Letters.

TRIED IN MOCK COURT.

Rooms Searched by Persons Who Claimed to Be Chicago Police Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A story of how copies of letters from John D. Archbald to former Senator Foraker and other public men were taken from the Standard Oil Company's office at No. 25 Broadway, New York City, by W. W. Winkfield and Charles Stump, negro messengers employed by the company, was told to the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee today by Gilchrist Stewart, a negro law clerk.

Stewart said he was employed by Mr. Foraker to investigate whether certain alleged photographic copies of letters published were forgeries. Winkfield was found in Chicago, Stewart said, and told him a story of how he and Stump took copies of letters from the Standard Oil files and disposed of them to a representative of the New York American.

While on the witness stand before the committee, Stewart told a wierd tale of being kidnapped in Chicago on the night of Dec. 31, 1912, by men posing as police officers and of being taken to a room in the office of the Examiner and subjected to a mock trial by employees of William R. Hearst. The man who posed as "Judge" at the trial, according to Stewart, was Andrew M. Lawrence, Mr. Hearst's business man in Chicago, while an editor named Victor Polachek acted as prosecuting attorney.

Stewart says he found he was trailed by detectives soon after he reached Chicago. He went to Winkfield's home and Winkfield was out. Stewart, after promising to return later, went to a negro saloon in South State street. While he was there Winkfield telephoned him that his house was being watched by detectives. Stewart instructed Winkfield to escape by the back way and make haste to the saloon which is conducted by one Gumm.

SAYS THEY SEARCHED ROOM IN BOARDING HOUSE.

Detectives swarmed all over the neighborhood, according to Stewart. While he was in Gumm's cafe they searched his room in a boarding house and also searched a hotel where he had

(Continued on Second Page.)

Smash! Go the Records!

World "Wanted" and "Situations Wanted" Ads. Last Year—\$76,000 More Than the Herald.

280,036 World "To Let" Ads. Last Year—188,911 More Than the Herald.

63,280 World "Business Opportunity" Ads. Last Year—87,537 More Than the Herald.

50,297 World "Summer Resorts" Ads. Last Year—48,764 More Than the Herald.

Comparison is made with the Herald as that is the only newspaper in New York that prints even half as many Ads. as The World.

Great Conquest for World Ad. Results.

35,000 STRIKERS PARADE STREETS; RED FLAG BARRED

Garment Workers' Union Winds Up Big Demonstration at Union Square.

NO VIOLENCE IS SHOWN.

Shirt Waist Makers' Union Votes to Join the Strikers This Week.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 striking garment workers made a show of strength under the eyes of their employers today by a great parade through the manufacturing district, which ended in a mass meeting that overflowed Union Square.

Though some of the speeches delivered by orators in three languages, aimed with condemnation of the clothing manufacturers and the conditions which the garment workers are protesting against, there was no violence during the whole course of the parade and ensuing mass meeting, and, by order of the union heads, red flags were barred.

The marchers assembled in Rutgers Square and, joined by a big contingent from Brooklyn, headed through the district of the smaller tailoring establishments and sweatshops on the east side and into the district of the larger manufacturers about Cooper Square and Lafayette street.

LOYAL EMPLOYEES HOOT AT THE MARCHERS.

Several bands, favoring the "Marsellaise" for a marching tune, were interspersed in the line of march. On Broadway, from Great Jones street to Union Square, the loyal employees in the clothing manufacturers gathered at the windows and hooted the marchers in the street.

William Karlin, a socialist lawyer, attacked the City Magistrates in his speech at the square. He said: "Don't pay any attention to the Magistrates who fine you and send you to jail because you do your duty as strike pickets. You have a right to act as pickets. The Magistrates violate the law more than you do when they punish you for exercising this right."

Andrew Marato, Benjamin Schwartz, Rose Pastor Stokes and Mrs. Mary MacDonald were among the other speakers.

It was announced to-day that the ballot of the Shirtwaist Makers and Dressmakers' Union, which had been in progress all of last week, had resulted in favor of a strike of that union, numbering about 35,000 workers. The vote, as cast, was 11,839 for a strike and 543 against it.

The day of the walkout of the shirtwaist makers and dressmakers has not been announced, but it will come soon. A union composed of dressmakers, who work on the alterations of garments in the big department stores and women's cloak and suit houses on Fifth avenue and which comprises about 4,000 members, passed a resolution last week to strike if the shirtwaist makers and dressmakers went out. The strikes will occur simultaneously.

The first outbreak of violence to-day took place before the big manufacturing plant of the C. Kenyon Company, at No. 74 Pacific avenue, Brooklyn. Two strikers claimed to have been beaten by guards. They were later taken to the hospital.

WOMEN STRIKERS ASK FOR POWER OF ARREST.

Rose Schneiderman and Gertrude Baran, representatives of the striking garment makers, called on Mayor Gaynor to-day at the City Hall. They asked the Mayor to appoint twenty of the women strikers special officers with power of arrest. They explained that during the secret meetings of the women strikers men have forced their way in and refused to go out.

Mayor Gaynor informed the young women that he could not give them power of arrest. That would establish an undue precedent, he said. He advised that pickets be stationed at the doors of their meeting rooms and warn the men away, then, if the objectionable men insisted on entering, a policeman might be summoned to arrest the intruders.

Arrest American Indian in Madrid. MADRID, Spain, Jan. 12.—Albert Strickland, an American Indian, was arrested to-day on the charge of killing Alfred Bettison, a British subject, by stabbing him with a knife.

Judge of the Commerce Court Declared Guilty by the Senate



JUDGE ROBERT W. ARCHBALD.

80-MILE-AN-HOUR GALE TEARS BOAT OFF LINER'S DECK

Capt. Rostrom, Carpathia's Hero, Brings Caronia Into Port After Fiercest Storm.

The Cunard liner Caronia, commanded by Capt. Rostrom, formerly of the Carpathia, which brought to New York the survivors of the Titanic disaster, reached port to-day from Liverpool with one of her life boats missing, two others disabled and her upper works generally askew as the result of an encounter with a hurricane in mid-ocean. Capt. Rostrom says that in all his experience with typhoons, tornadoes and other forms of wind disturbances he has never seen such a virile, healthy gale as that through which the ship passed last Thursday and Friday.

The Caronia sailed from Liverpool on Jan. 4 and fought variable winds and cross seas until last Thursday, when the wind settled in from the north and began to speed up. In the afternoon the velocity of the gale was 50 miles an hour and the officers of the ship were busy to measure its force any farther.

As the Caronia was heading into the southwest the gale was almost astern and the waves did little damage, but the ship was surrounded by a fog like a curtain of spray. Capt. Rostrom on the bridge last Thursday afternoon heard a ripping, tearing noise behind him. He turned in time to see life boat No. 5, on the port side, almost amidsides, sail through the air like a balloon and vanish on the wings of the gale. The wind had torn the boat from fastenings supposed to be impervious to the force of almost any kind of wind or wave.

Grant Squires, a lawyer of No. 40 Wall street, was a passenger on the Caronia returning from China. He left New York on a business mission on Oct. 2, and since that date has travelled 32,000 miles.

"China," said Mr. Squires, "is on the eve of a big awakening. There will probably be two or three or maybe more governments before the nation settles down on an even keel, but progress is being made all the time." "It is exasperating for an American to go over there and see how our merchants and manufacturers are overlooking opportunities in what is virtually a new country. The Germans, English and French are getting the trade and making plans to hold it. They are sending out high class, earnest, persistent men who are much more capable than representatives of American firms. I except the Standard Oil Company representatives, who are the leaders in their communities not only in China, but all through the Orient."

MONEY INQUIRY DOCTOR REPORTS ROCKEFELLER SICK

Said to Confirm Claim that Magnate Has Gouty Inflammation of the Larynx.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Dr. C. W. Richardson, who examined William Rockefeller, the oil magnate, at Miami for the House money trust investigating committee to determine if the millionaire was physically able to give testimony, has made his report. Chairman Pujo will not make it public until after it has been presented to the full membership of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

It is understood, however, that Dr. Richardson found Mr. Rockefeller suffering from the ailments described in affidavits filed with the committee by his physicians, as "gouty inflammation of the larynx," which has necessitated six operations.

Dr. Richardson will testify regarding his examination before the committee Wednesday, so the session which had been set for to-morrow was advanced one day.

1,066,345 PERSONS CAME TO NEW YORK ON VESSELS IN 1912

More Than Half of the Voyagers Were Immigrants Who Came in Steerage.

The Statistical Division of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Ellis Island gave out today, through Landing Master William C. Moore, the transatlantic traffic statistics for this past during the year 1912. 1,066,345 persons entered the port; 146,915 came in the first cabin, 193,941 second cabin and 725,489 in the steerage. The North German Lloyd led in the number of passengers brought, with a record of 122,556. The Cunard line was second, the Hamburg-American third and the Red Star line fourth.

FAINTED AT SIGHT OF GIRL AND HUBBY IN A RESTAURANT

"You're Not My Wife," He Said, Mrs. Baylis Tells Court.

WANTS A SEPARATION.

And Her Children, Whom, She Declares, He Keeps From Her.

A lively dispute between husband and wife in a restaurant, with enough melodrama to hold the interest of bored Broadway pleasure seekers for fully fifteen minutes, is detailed by Mrs. Edith L. Baylis in the suit she filed to-day in the Supreme Court for a separation from Albert Cline Baylis, an officer of a bank in Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Baylis complains of her husband's conduct to the extent of a pound of closely typewritten pages, but the incident that rankles above all in her mind was the occasion when, she says, Baylis cast her off publicly in Faust's restaurant, at Broadway and Fifty-ninth street, and exhibited a marked predilection for the charms of a woman whose name and address Mrs. Baylis regrettably states she does not know.

The trouble began on Nov. 4, when the Baylises were living in Richmond, Va., where Mr. Baylis was assistant cashier of the Merchants' National Bank. On that day he received an offer of a salary of \$7,500 a year from a Cleveland bank and accepted it by wire.

In the afternoon he took their two children, Ellen Janet, eight years old, and Leontine Cline, three years old, and what he termed "a walk about the neighborhood." That was the last time Mrs. Baylis saw the children, she asserts, for he took them to New York. On his arrival here she says he wrote back that he did not intend to return nor allow her to see the children and left her only \$25.

STARTS ON A HUNT FOR HUSBAND AND CHILDREN.

She got a money order from her parents in Syracuse, N. Y., and started on a hunt for her husband and children. Quite by accident, she says, she met him on Broadway Thanksgiving morning. He greeted her effusively and asked her to a turkey dinner at the Waldorf. The dinner passed off pleasantly enough; by the time the fruit and nuts were served Mrs. Baylis was convinced a happy reconciliation had been effected.

Mr. Baylis promised with the salad, she says, to let her see the children next day, and then to take them all to Cleveland with him. But when she appeared on the following afternoon she says he wasn't there.

She did not see him again until a night in the middle of December when, she says, she heard he was "cruising about the Tenderloin." Restaurant after restaurant she visited without result until she invaded Faust's. There Mrs. Baylis says, she espied her husband seated amicably at a table with The Other Woman.

FALLS IN DEAD FAINT AT SIGHT OF "OTHER WOMAN."

She dashed forward shrieking: "What are you, my husband, doing here?"

Immediately scores of others craned their necks in her direction. "Why, you are not my wife?" Mrs. Baylis says her husband replied. Whereupon Mrs. Baylis dropped to the floor in a dead faint. She revived in time, she declares, to see her husband leaving the restaurant with the woman, with whom he was engaged in the friendliest of banter, and as he passed his stricken wife she says he looked at her in a manner quite unbecomingly and coldly.

"I'll see you to-morrow," he said. The Baylises were married at the home of Mrs. Baylis' parents in South Salina street, Syracuse, on June 18, 1902. Baylis at that time lived in Ohio, where he held a position with Armour & Company. For several years their mother was a wandering one. Mrs. Baylis' holding positions successively in this city, Asheville, N. C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Norfolk, Va., and latterly Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Baylis asks for a separation with alimony and the custody of the children.

Not to Practice Law With Mr. Taft. "It is a fabrication that has not the least foundation and so ridiculous that I can't understand how it could have originated," was the comment of former Attorney-General John W. Griggs in Paterson, N. J., upon a report that he and President Taft are to be associated in the practice of law after Mr. Taft's trip around the world.

ARCHBALD IS GUILTY OF MISUSING OFFICE; SENATE CONDEMNS HIM

Judge of Commerce Court Quickly Found Guilty by Overwhelming Vote on the First Charge Brought Against Him.

THIS UNSEATS JURIST WHO FACED 13 COUNTS

But Verdict Is Taken on All the Other 12—Judge Is Acquitted on Eight Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—"Guilty" on five of the thirteen impeachment articles against him was the verdict of the Senate to-day in the case of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court, charged with misuse of his power as a Judge to his personal gain. The Judge was convicted on the first, third, fourth, fifth and thirteenth charges and acquitted on the second, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth. This removes him from office.

The verdict removed him from the bench the moment it was reached and may prevent him from ever again holding a position of honor or profit for the United States unless the Senate modifies the penalty. Evidence in his case might be turned over to civil authorities, though this is thought unlikely.

TWO AIRMEN DROWNED WHEN AEROPLANE IS PLUNGED INTO THAMES

Victims Believed to Be McDonald and Ingles, Who Were on a Test Flight.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Two aviators, at first not positively identified, but believed to be McDonald and Ingles, were drowned in the Thames this afternoon, when their aeroplanes became unmanageable in mid-air and plunged into the river.

They were on a test flight from the Long Reach aerodrome. The accident occurred at Long Reach between Purfleet and Greenhithe on the lower Thames, where many of the ships of the British navy undergo their trials over the measured mile.

FIRST AERIAL PARCEL POST SPEEDING TO THIS CITY.

"Kid Aviator" Passes Providence on His Way Here From Boston.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12.—Harry Jones, the "kid aviator," passed here at 8.15 o'clock this afternoon en route to New York from Boston with the first aerial parcel post package.

STRIKER AWARDED \$300 FOR NIGHTSTICK RAP.

Street Cleaner Gets Verdict Against Policeman Who Says Club Landed by Accident.

A jury before Judge DeLoachy in the City Court to-day awarded to James Thomas, a negro strikebreaker during the street cleaning strike of 1911, \$300 damages from Patrolman James Pritchard, formerly attached to Lieut. Becker's "Strong Arm" squad, whom Thomas accused of beating him with a nightstick. Pritchard arrested Thomas during a riot at Fifty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue.

The patrolman admitted that his club hit the negro in the head, but he explained the blow was an accident.

In an antechamber the deposed Judge met with his wife, his son and daughter-in-law, consisting of the votes that counted him out of public life. Mrs. Archbald, who has been at the trial every day, withdrew from the gallery when the voting began.

Conviction of the first charge by an overwhelming majority—8 to 5—alone was necessary to remove Judge Archbald from the bench, but the Senate proceeded to dispose of the other twelve. The charge which drew the great majority for the Judge's conviction was that which alleged he had used his influence as a Judge to influence Erie Railroad officials to sell him the "Katydid" cinder dump near Scranton, Pa., at a price much less than the real value.

After a vote of three hours on the separate articles the Senate went into executive session to decide whether Archbald shall be disqualified forever from any other Federal office or only removed from the Federal judiciary.

At his trial the accused Judge admitted practically all the facts of every accusation brought against him, but protested in defense that none of them were wrongful or corrupt, nor could he have been convicted in any court of law for them.

The conviction upon the first count was an unexpected anomaly against Judge Archbald, but two-thirds being necessary for a conviction. As the roll call proceeded sixty-eight Senators rose slowly in their places and pronounced the word "guilty" in low tones.

As the vote on the first article was announced Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia moved that the Senate go into executive session. He said that he believed a vote on the other counts might be dispensed with or abridged by secret deliberation. Senator Culberson and Senator Poindexter objected that the Senate could not vote on the articles in executive session. After some discussion, Senator Smith withdrew his motion and the clerk proceeded to read the second article.

Sensor Bacon, who has presided throughout the impeachment proceedings, asked to be excused from all votes, unless his vote was necessary to a decision. On the second count Senator Smith of Georgia also asked to be excused from voting.

Not guilty was the verdict on the second article of impeachment, which charged Judge Archbald with having attempted to secure a fee by settling a case between the Marion Coal Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The vote was 48 to 26 in the Judge's favor.

On the third charge the Senate found Judge Archbald guilty. This charge embodied alleged undue influence on Lehigh Valley Railroad officials in a coal dump deal. The vote was 86 to 11.

The vote on the fourth article of impeachment, charging concealment and